HATS and CAPS for Gents and Children .- The largest and most elegant variety in this city. Beautiful STRAY Goods for Misses and Children. KRILOGO, No. 381 Canal-st.

SOFT HATS. SOFT HATS.

Just received, an invoice of Pakis SORT HATS, of various qualities. In addition to the above will be displayed a large assortment of domestic manufacture, forming a stock unsurpassed for variety of shape and color, and at prices to suit the most economical.

No. 366 Broadway,

Opposite International Rotel.

HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.-LEARY & Co.'s sucto their present elegant Spring style of Gentlemen's Hars, No. 3, 4, and 5 Aster House.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

For the most fashiousble, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, ready made, and at less prices than any other establishment in this city, go to F. B. BALDWIN.

The largest Store in the city. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The Custom Room and Children's Department not excelled in this county.

SPRING, 1860.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

have opened their Spring business for 1860 with a stock of fash
ionable CLOTHENO of much greater extent and variety than they
have presented at the commencement of any previous season.
This is due to the fact that they have added to their
CANTALL WARRHOUSE.

This is due to the fact that they have added to their
CENTRAL WARRHOUSE,
NOS. 121, 123, and 123 Fulton-st.,
A SPACIOUS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT
at NO. 214 Broadway,
next door to Barnom's Museum,
Both concerns are siccked with the most elegant CLOTHING
that artistic skill can turn out in this country. The assortment of
BON'S CLOTHING
cannot, they are confident, be outvied in beauty in New-York.
The prices of the firm now (as ever) are graduated to the lowest
scale that a vast trade will enable them to adopt.
ROGERS & RAYNOND.

SUSPENDERS AND NECK-TIES

Rotalled at popular prices, by IRA PEREGO & SON, by IRA PEREGO & SON, and No. 381 Broadway, SUPPRIOR DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER. A perfect fit quaranteed, at UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

STODART PIANOS. GRAND, SQUARE, and Picalo.

The best manufactured. Warerooms No. 506 Broadway. GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!!

GLASS SHADES: Grant Strands of the S !! AQUARIA!! AQUARIA!! J. GLEASON & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Aquaria. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of Plants. Fishes, Febbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

STRARMS & MARYEN,

No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., N. Y. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. FAIRBANES PATENT SCALES.
QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.

J. D. BROWNE & Co. have REMOVED their Scale Depot from No. 244 Water-st. to No. 16 Beckman-st. near Nassau-st., where they are prepared to furnish Scales of every doscription, together with a full assortment of Railroad, Ship, and Hand LANTRINA. J. D. BROWER & Co., No. 16 Beckman-st., N. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FAMILT SEWING-MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USS.
No. 486 Broadwey, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

WILCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is precumently adapted to family use."—[Phil. Eve. Jour Price \$30. Salestoon No 586 broadway.opp. St. Nicholas

GRORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S

Colebrated ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH and SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. G. H. COLLINS, No. 430 Broadway.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received

SEWING-MACHINES TO LET. iass Machines, new and second-hand, for Sals or to dues repaired or purchased. Sewing done. NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 486 Baoadway, cor. Broome-st.

THE NEW STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTEONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials or amateurs and the trade.

Views of Residences and Out-Door Groups TAKEN.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINES,
INVARIABLE STAND THE TEST OF USE.
Exhibition and Salesroom, No. 494 Brondway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee od-st. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye olied in the sky-light rooms. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest

article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Prese, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune.
FOR SALE EVELUMERE.
Manufactured by H. C. Splatbing & Co., No. 42 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

REMOVAL OF SAFE DEPOT.

STRAINS & MARVIN have removed their Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe Store to

No. 335 Engadway.

Corner of Worth-St.,

where they are now prepared to exhibit to their contourers a choice and ample stock of their Salakander Fire-Proof Sires, burgland-Roof Engadway and Jewillers' Safes, family Safes, for Plate, &c: Bank Locks, &c.

Strains & Marvin, No. 335 Broadway.

PURE WHISKY .- 50 barrels S. T. Suit's Salt River Bourbon, for sale by ATWATER, MULFORD & Co., Nos. 25 and 37 Broades.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING

Polar breezee constantly circulating through these Refrigera tors, which are warranted to keep Fish. Flesh, and Fruits, each article retaining its peculiar flavor. In fact, it is the only perfect BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., No. 442 Broadway

CHILTON ON THE CROTON. The Disphragm Filter manufactured by McKennin & O'Hara is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent re-port to the Croton Beard. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent artiport to the Croton Beard. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only required to be reversed equally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

For sale by McKenzie & O'Hara,

Corner of 4th and Mercer-sts.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Scothing
Sirur For Children Terraing, which greatly facilitates the
process of Tecthing by softening the gams and reducing all ion
fammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowsis.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and ralief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States.
It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTE A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of Curtis & PRIKINS,
Kew-York is on the outside wrapper.

None genuine unless the fac simile of Kew-York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

A MEDICINAL WHISKY.

As it is almost impossible to get pure Bourbon Whiskey, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians, for numerous compishts, we have secured the sgency for the pure article in bottles of the Keutucky Sait River Bourbon. Whisky Distilleries which are the oldest and most extensive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself, with his name on each bottle, and comes direct to a front the distilleries. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky that they are not buying spirits and drugs, labeled Fure Old Bourbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Surrs, the distiller's name.

Soid by every druggest in this and the surrounding cities.

HEURRAN & Co., Chemists & Druggists,
Nes. 12, 299, 511, 750, Broadway, New-York,
Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be A MEDICINAL WHISKY.

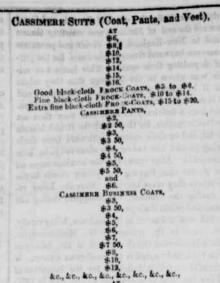
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHIENIX BITTERS .-In cases of Costiveness, Bitious and Liver Affections, Dyspep-gla, Pflee, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Nervous Debility, Obstinate Headaches, and all general deraugements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. Prepared by Ws. B. Moryav, M. D., No. 235 Broad-way, N. Y., and sold by all druggists.

THE GREAT STANDARD MEDICINE OF THE DAY THE GREAT STANDARD BLEDICINE OF THE DAY.

Broad and was as our territory is, it would be difficult to find a corner in it where Hoppersky Stonage Eigens are unknown. Wherever there is dyspepsis—and where is it not l—they are in demand. Nor is if for indigestion alone that they are a specific. Every disorder of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system seems to yield to their influence. They are an antidote to pain; they refresh and reenforce the exhausted animal powers; they counteract the morbid principles of discuse; they requisite the whole vital machinery, and may be justly better the strongest ally that science has ever brought to the aid of nature in her struggies with sinkness.

Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters are sold by druggists everywhere.

AN OLD FRIEND-BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LIN Is any.—It has no equal as an external embrocation for Rheuma tians, Pains, &c. Principal Depot, Buss, taxa & Rosanson Wholesale Druggists, No. 198 Greenwichst, and other Drug plats. It will recommend itself. Price 25 cents.



EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Between Gold and Cliff-sta. ANALYSIS OF OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING

LYON'S MAGNETIC LYON'S MAGNETIC

INSECT POWDER.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bugs, Rosches,
Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.

Lyon's ManNerre Pills

Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships,
&c., cleared by contract. BanNes & Park, No. 13 Park-row,
and No. 424 Erosadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA In free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Colcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For sale by the droggists and country storckeepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia. J. R. BURDSALL'S

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNIGA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is helr te, it is without equal.
RIPHEMATINE, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
Pain in the Side or Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BernsALL'S original article. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

KINGSPORD'S OSWEGO Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen.
CAUTION.—Use less than usual, as it is very strong.

THAT BLESSED SALVE!! Such is the title given by gratitude to Dr. SNITH'S MAGNETS ALVE. For Sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PHAS.-Scald Head, Ringworm, and Sore Eyes, are the natural effects of corrupted blood and un-healthy secretions. By purifying the blood, strengthening the tennach, and cleansing the liver with these Pills, all the above symptoms will quickly disappear.

Dyspepsia.-One great predisposing cause to DYSTEPSIA.—One great presusposing cause to this disease is the neglect and irregularity of action of the functions of the stomech and bowels. When these fail to regularly perform their duties for any length of time, Dyspepsia in some of its forms is almost sure to follow. Brown's Laxarive Thoches, or Cathantic Lorssons, will effectually add nature to restore these to a healthy action. Physicians who know their lagredients freely recommend them. Sold by all druggists.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious des sert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the table of the Astor House, and all the principal salones. Hecker Farina Bollers to prevent burning or scoreiding, Jelly Molds or various sizes, forms, and putterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal at., near East Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters for Tun Thingors should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greekery & Co.

Our friends in Trenton, N. J., can obtain the Dailt, Samt-Weekly, or Weekly Tribune of Thos. Booth, No. 52 Warren

Mr. F. C. BURDRUS, at the Telegraph Office, Sing Sing, N. Y. receives The Dally Trainens by the early frain each morning and will be happy to serve it to every order. THE TRIBUNE IN PHILADELPHIA.—W. B. ZIEBER, No. 105
South Third street, is our Agent in Philadelphia, and subscribers can have The TRIBUNE promptly served by carriers in almost all parts of the city.

C. C. WOOLWORTH & Co., LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, have THE DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE for sale. eet, is our Agent for the of THE TRIBUNE IN PROVIDENCE.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Illinois, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Little business was done yesterday in the United States Senate. Mr. Davis's resolutions were again taken up, and Mr. Mason of Virginia made a speech thereon. He reiterated the worn-out and futile arguments of the Slavery Propaganda upon the right of the people of the Territories to make their own laws, and of the duty of Congress to protect the property of all persons going thither.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an important bill regulating steamboat navigation was passed. One of its provisions applies to ferryboats, which is specially needed for boats crossing New-York Bay. The contested election case in Nebraska of Mr. Daily against Mr. Estabrook. was decided in favor of the former, who was sworn in and took his seat. A good deal of excitement was caused in the House by the news from Chicago, and Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts announced that Abraham Lincoln was to be the next President of the United States.

The Republicans of the city were most enthusiastic yesterday at the receipt of the news from Chicago. Although the first choice of many was Mr. Seward, the doubt of his success as a candidate reconciled his friends to the action of the Convention, especially since so excellent a standard-bearer as Mr. Lincoln had been chosen. Last evening the Republicans in most of the Wards met to ratify the nominations, when good feeling and the assurance of success animated the audiences. The Young Men's Republican Central Union, the Central Campaign Club, the First Assembly Club, and the Ninth and Sixteenth Ward Associations, entered upon the work of the campaign at once.

In another column will be found a document signed by certain Democratic members of Congress. Its object is to delay, and, perhaps, to dispense with, the Seceders' Convention at Richmond, and to induce the seceders to attend at Baltimore and to resume their seats, in the hope of getting a platform, or, at least, a candidate, satisfactory to the ultra Southern party.

Though the seceders are justified and highly applauded, the signers of this document are evidently alarmed at the position in which things stand. The seceders are urged to go back on the ground that the Convention will probably prove more manageable at Baltimore; while, at all events, by thus going back, they may persuade-should they be obliged to secede a second time—the remaining Southern, and even some Northern delegates, to join them. On the one hand is the prospect of compelling the recognition of their principles, and thus vindicating their secession; on the other, the

danger that the Richmond Convention, for want of time to send on additional delegates, may prove a slim affair, beside leading to incurable divisions and a final disruption of the party.

The ballotings in the Chicago Convention yesterday were as follows. For President:

FIRST BALLOT.

For Mr. Seward.... 1734 For Mr. McLean.... 12

For Mr. Lincoln.... 102 For Mr. Collamer... 10

For Mr. Cameron... 504 For Mr. Wade..... 3 For Mr. Chase 49 | For Mr. Sumner For Mr. Bates.... 48 For Mr. Read.... 1
For Mr. Dayton... 14 For Mr. Fremont... 1
Whole number of votes 465; necessary to

choice 233. SECOND BALLOT. For Mr. Seward.... 1844 For Mr. Dayton.... 10 For Mr. Lincoln... 181 For Mr. McLean... 8 For Mr. Chase 424 For Mr. Cameron ... For Mr. Bates 35 For Mr. Clay

THIRD BALLOT. For Mr. Lincoln .. 354 | For Mr. Dayton For Mr. Seward ... 1104 For Mr. McLean ... For Vice-President, the following is the

FIRST BALLOT. For Mr. Hamlin 194 | For Mr. Davis For Mr. Clay 1011 For Mr. Houston For Mr. Hickman ... 58 For Mr. Dayton For Mr. Reeder 51 For Mr. Reed For Mr. Banks 381

SECOND BALLOT. For Mr. Hamlin....367 For Mr. Clay..........86 For Mr. Hickman..... 13

"HONEST OLD ABE."

With this homely but most expressive phrase the people of the North-West are wont to designate the man whom the Republican Convention at Chicago yesterday, on the third ballot, and by a majority which instantly became unanimity, selected as our standard bearer in the great contest now opening for the redemption of the Federal Government from the corruption, weakness, and degradation into which long Democratic predominance has brought it. This rude designation, invented by unerring popular instinct, expresses the entire and confident affection which the heart of the masses feels for Mr. LINCOLN wherever he is known; it declares the popular certainty that his is a nature of sterling stuff, which may always be relied upon for perfect integrity, and constant fidelity to duty. In one respect, however, it is not to be taken as a literal description; Mr. Lincoln is not an old man either in years or in character. On the contrary, he is still in the full vigor and bloom of manly maturity.

AFRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin County Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is now 51 years old. He is very probably of the race of the Massachusetts Lincolns, though his parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, whence his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, and was there surprised and killed by Indians while at work on his clearing. Like most pioneers, he left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. The family removed soon after to Southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches, but enjoyed searcely better opportunities for instruction than in Kentucky. Probably six months in all of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a sawmill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississipp rivers. Thus hard work and plenty of it, the rugged experiences of aspiring poverty, the wild sports and rude games of a newly and thinly peopled forest region-the education born of the logcabin, the rifle, the ax, and the plow, combined with the reflections of an original and vigorous mind, eager in the pursuit of knowledge by every available means, and developing a character of equal resource and firmness-made him the man he has since proved himself.

At 21, he pushed further West into Illinois, which has for the last thirty years been his home, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the State Capital. He worked on a farm as hired man his first year in Illinois; the next year he was a clerk in a store; then volunteered for the Black Hawk war, and was chosen a captain by his company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; he was chosen the next, and served four sessions with eminent usefulness and steadily increasing reputation; studied law, meantime, and took his place at the bar; was early recognized as a most effective and convincing advocate before the People of Whig principles and the Protective policy, and of their illustrious embodiment, Henry Clay; was a Whig candidate for Elector in nearly or quite every Presidendial contest from 1836 to 1852 inclusive; was chosen to the XXXth Congress from the Central District of Illinois in 1846, and served to its close, but was not a candidate for reëlection; and in 1849 measurably withdrew from politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession until the Nebraska Iniquity of 1854 called him again into the political arena. He was the candidate of the Whigs for U. S. Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but they were not a majority of the body; so he declined and urged his friends to support Judge Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska Democrats, who was thus elected.

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. LINCOLN's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858. he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. D. with an ability in which logic, art, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. LINCOLN bad the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards Slavery extension would not now be a Senator from

Illinois. As a Presidential candidate, Mr. LINCOLN enjoys peculiar advantages. While his position as a Republican renders him satisfactory to the most zealous member of the party, the moderation ot his character, and the conservative tendencies of his mind, long approved and well known of all men in public life, commend him to every section of the Opposition. There is no good reason why Americans and Whigs, and in short all who are inspired rather by patriotism than by party feeling, should not rally to his support. Republicans and Conservatives, those who dread the extension of Slavery, and those who dread the progress of Administrative and Legislative Corruption, may be assured that in him both these evils will find a stern and immovable antagonist and an impassable barrier. At the same time, as a Man of the People, raised by his own genius and integrity from the humblest to the highest position, having made for himself an honored name as a lawyer, an advocate, a popular orator, a statesman, and a Man, the industrious and intelligent masses of the country may well hail his nomination with a swelling tide of enthusiasm, of which the wild and prolonged outbursts at Chicago yesterday are the fitting prelude and beginning. -We need hardly say that the election of Mr.

LINCOLN, though it cannot be accomplished without arduous and persistent efforts, is eminently a thing that can be done. The disruption of the Democratic party, now perhaps less likely to be repaired than before his nomination, the fact that he was put forward by one of the doubtful States, Illinois, and nominated in great measure by votes from two others, namely, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the universal desire of the country to settle the vexatious Slavery question in accordance with the views of the Fathers-all these are powerful in behalf of the Chicago ticket. But, as we said, efforts must be made. The organization must be perfected in every State, in every county, in every district. Tracts and newspapers must be disseminated. Public discussions must be held. The people must be animated, enlightened, inspired with a sense of the solemn duty resting on all patriotic citizens. Thus the great Victory may be achieved, and the country may be redeemed from the pernicious influences that are hurrying it to ruin. Americans! Republicans! Shall not all this be accomplished?

HANNIBAL HAMLIN. Hannibal Hamlin, who was nominated last even ing by the Republican Convention at Chicago for Vice-President, was born in Paris, Oxford Co., Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the 51st year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Legis lature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress, and reëlected for the following term. In 1847 he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a acancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in the United States Senate. In 1851 he was reclected for the full term in the same body, but esigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence of the confidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow-citizens in

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. That act he regarded as a proof that the party, with which he had been all his life connected, no longer deserved the name of Democratic, and was treacherous to the principles he had so long cherished. Thenceforward he gave his support to the Republican party, of which he has ever since continued a faithful and distinguished leader.

Mr. Hamlin is a man of dignified presence, of colid abilities, of unflinching integrity, and great executive talent. Familiar with the business of legislation, he is peculiarly adapted, by the possession of all these qualities, to fill beneficially for the country, and to his own and his party's honor, the high post for which he has been nominated. The name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine is a fit second to that of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of

THE PLATFORM.

We give below the platform of the Republican party, adopted at its first National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and that adopted by the delegates of the same party at Chicago, two days since, for 1860.

PLATFORM OF 1860. or abroad.

Resolved, That we, the deleated representatives of the Re-tiblican Electors of the United Harbor Improvements of a us States, in Convention assemtional character, required for bled, in the discharge of the the accommodation and security duty we owe to our constituents of an existing Commerce, are and our country, unite in the authorized by the Constitution following declarations:

and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the the nation during the last four lives and property of its clittens, years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the the Pacific Ocean is imperation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it the Federal Government ought into existence are permanent in to render immediate and effi-their nature, and now more cient aid in its construction, and than over before demand its that as preliminary thereto a peaceful and constitutional tri-daily overland mail should be Necond: That the mainten- Seventeenth: Finally, having

ance of the principles promul- thus set forth our distinctive gated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution, is established by the following on other constitutions are supported by the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution, is established by the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of all citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of the co-operation of the co-operation of the citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of the citizens the Federal Constitution of the co-operation of the citizens the ci sential to the preservation of questions, who substantially our republican institutions; that agree with us in their affirms the Federal Constitution, the and support. rights of the States, and the

rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we This Convention of Delegates shall be preserved; and that we reassert "there truths to be assembled in pursuance of a self-evident, that all men are call addressed to the people of "created equal; that they are "endowed by their Created gard to past political differences with certain unalienable or divisions, who are opposed "rights; that among these are to the repeal of the Missouri "Miss, liberty, and the pursuit to the repeal of the Missouri of happiness. That to secure the present Administration, to the secure of the present administration. rights, governments are the extension of Slavery into inted among men, deriv- Free Territory; in favor of ading their just powers from the mitting Kansas as a Free State, consent of the governed."

of restoring the action of the Third: That to the Union of Federal Government to the

Third: That to the Union of rederat Government of States this nation owes its principles of Washington and precedented increase in population, and who purpose to increase in grant in presenting candidates lation; its surprising develop-ment of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; Vice-President, do resolve as its happiness at home and its follows:

honor abroad; and we hold in

Resolved, That the maintenabhorrence all schemes for dis-union, come from whatever gated in the Declaration in Insource they may; and we con-idependence and embodied in gratulate the country that no Republican Member of Congress sential to the preservation of has uttered or countenanced a threat of dismion, so often made by Democratic Members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce these threats of dismion, in publican fathers we hold it to

cal associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free inalienable rights to life, liberty, Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth: That the maintenite exclusive jorisdiction; that, ance inviolate of the rights of gar our republican fathers, ance inviolate of the rights of as our republican fathers, the States, and especially the when they had abolished Slavright of each State to order and control its own domestic institutory, ordained that no person tutions, according to its own should be deprived of life. judgment exclusively, is easen-liberty, or property, without til to that balance of power on doe process of law, it becomes which the perfection and endur-ance of our political faith de-vision of the Constitution pends, and we denounce the against all attempts to violate less invasion by armed force it for the purpose of establish of any State or Territory, no ing Slavery in any Territory of matter under what pretext, as the United States, by positive mong the gravest of crimes. Explaining its exists $\mathcal{F}_{ij}(h)$. That the present Demission or extension therein craste Administration has far That we deay the author ocratic Administration has far receeded our worst apprehentisons in its measureless subsert to the exactions of a section of individual interest, as is especially ovident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the constraing people of Kansas—in constraing the personal relation between master and servant to tion confers upon Congress involve an unqualified property sovereign power over the Ter-

involve an unqualified property sovereign power over the Ter-fih persons—in its attempted en-ritories of the United States for forcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the interven-tion of Congress and the Fed-both the right and the duty of eral Courts of the extreme pre-Congress to prohibit in the tentions of a purely local inter-Territories those twin relics of est, and in its general and unvurying abuse of the power introduction of th

ple.

Sixth: That the people justly was ordained and established by view with alarm the reckless the people in order to form a extravagance which pervades every department of the Fed care quility, provide for the comtraint of the fed community and accounts. to rigid economy and accounts mon defense, and secure the to riskl economy and accounts to the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent starting developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire frame change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Screath: That the new dogmath the Constitution of its own force carries Slavery into any or all the Territories of the time, their territory has been invaded by an armed force with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with cottemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutiouary interested and enconstitutional laws have been encated and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutiouary interested and enconstitutional laws have then the people to keep and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutiouary interested and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutiouary interested and enforced—the rights of an extraordinary control of the life, liberty and propositions for the people of Kansas have been from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the propositions of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the propositions of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the propositions of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the proposition of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the proposition of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the proposition of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the proposition of the life, liberty and contains ample provisions for the proposition of the life, liberty and proposition of the life, liberty and propositions of the life, liberty and proposition of the life, liberty and proposition of the life, liberty and propositions of the life, liberty and pr

the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth: That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican jury has been denied—the right of ished Slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, searches and seizures has been ilberry, or property, without violated—they have been deson should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without violated—they have been dethe process of law, it becomes prived of life, liberty and propour duty, by legislation, when-ever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all sttempt to violate it; and we their representatives has been deny the authority of Congress, and of the priss has been deny the authority of Congress, and of no effect—morders, of a Territorial Legislature, or robberies and arons have been of a Territorial Legislature, or robberies and arsons have bee of any individuals, to give legal instigated and encouraged, and existence to Slavery in any Ter- the offenders have been allowed

ritory of the United States. to go unpunished—that all thes

Ninth: That we brand the things have been done with the ecent reopening of the African knowledge, sanction and pr daye-trade, under the cover of curement of the present Ac our national flag, sided by per ministration, and that for the versions of judicial power, as a high crime against the Constitution. versions of judicial power, as a high crime against the Consideration, the Union and Humanity, a burning shame to our country we arraign the Administration, and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and accessories, either before final suppression of that exects or after the facts, before the Tenth: That in the recent and that it is our fixed purpor

velocs by their Federal Gov- to bring the actual perpetrate ernors of the acts of the Legis- of these atrocious outrages, a latures of Kansas and Nebraska, their accomplices, to a sure and Territories, we find a practical- Resolved, That Kansas sl filestration of the beasted Dembe immediate, admitted as a certain principle of non-inter-State of the Union, with her vention and Popular Sovereign present Free Constitution, as at ty, embodied in the Kaness and Nebraska bill, and a denuncia-tion of the deception and fraud joyment of the rights and priv ton of the deception and frame joymens of the results and provided therein.

Elecenth That Kansas should titled, and of ending the civil involved therein.

of right be immediately admits strife now raging in her territed as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and man's plea, that "might makes accepted by the House of Rep-"right," embodied in the Ostresentatives.

Twelfth: That while provided spect unworthy of American ing revenue for the support of the General Government by dusting the upon imposts, sound policy Government or people that gave

requires such an adjustment of it their sanction theze imposts as to encourage Resolved, That a railroad the development of the industine Pacific Ocean, by the most trial interest of the whole country, and we commend that imperatively demanded by the policy of national exchanges interests of the whole country, which secures to the working, and that the Federal Governmen liberal wages, to agriculture ment ought to render imm remunerating prices, to mechan-ics and manufacturers an ade-struction; and, as an auxiliar quate reward for their skill, thereto, the immediate labor and enterprise, and to the struction of an emigrant rou nation commercial prosperity on the line of the railroad.

This teenth: That we protest by Congress for the improvement of the control of t

against any sale or alienation to ment of rivers and harbors, of others of the public lands held national character, required for my view of the free Homestead of our existing commerce, at policy which regards the settlers authorized by the Constitutions purpers or supplicents for and justified by the obligation public bounty, and we demand of Government to protect the complete and satisfactory Home-zens.
s end measure which has already Resolved, That we invite the

passed the House.

Fourteenth: That the Repub freemen of all parties, however lican party is opposed to any differing from us in other re-change in our Naturalization spects, in support of the prin laws, or any State legislation by ciples herein declared; and, be which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants stitutions, as well as the Cor from fereign lands shall be stitution of our country, gua abridged or impaired; and in antee liberty of conscience and favor of giving a full and efficient equality of rights among citi protection to the rights of all zens, we oppose all legislati-classes of citizens, whether maintaining their security. tive or naturalized, both at home The difference between these platforms is pre-

cisely the difference which the lapse of time has rendered inevitable. The virtual attack upon the integrity of the Union in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt by force of arms and outrages hitherto unknown in any civilized country, not in a state of acknowledged civil war, to force Slavery upon Kansas, crystallized the elements of opposition into a vigorous and carnest party in 1856, which appealed to the country for support. But it appealed without success. The Federal Government, in the intervening four years, has continued in the hands of the party under whose auspices this alarming attempt to subvert the character and purpose of the Constitution had been made. It has abated in no degree its determined efforts to oppress the free labor of the North, and to uphold and extend a sectional interest founded upon a radical denial of the rights of man; it has avowed this not simply as its guiding motive in a single rather too far.

case, but as a fixed principle of government plicable at all times and everywhere to any Territory now belonging to, or hereafter to be acquired by, the United States; it has maintained the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence to be glittering generalities impossible of universal application to human society; and it has threatened that any successful establishment of Republican principles would be followed by a dissolu of the States. The Convention at Chicago, therefore, came together under new circumstances, and in these changed relations. The Republican party at Philadelphia, in 1856, confronted a possible temporary evil: in 1860 it stands face to face with an organized despotism which announces its malgovernment and misgovernment to be founded on immutable principles of uniform application. Whereas, therefore, the platform of 1856 is mainly devoted to the question of Kansas, the platform of 1860 covers a broader ground, and rests on the deep-rooted principles of a true democratic government, by which the aggressions of the Slave-Power and the turpitude and treachery of pretended Democrate shall be overcome, whether in Kansas or any other Territory; whether on the land or on the sea: whether it be to open the virgin soil of the West and South to the introduction of slaves from Chesapeake Bay or the Coast of Guinea, to the virtual exclusion of free men and free labor.

The platform of 1860 differs from that of 1856 in several other particulars.

While it emphatically condemns the extension of Slavery, it carefully affirms the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions.

It proposes such an adjustment of the Tariff that while the needful revenue is raised for the support of the Government, the industrial interests of the country shall be developed for the benefit of the workingman, the farmer, the mechanic, and the artisan.

It demands that the Public Lands of the country shall be held for the benefit of the tillers of the soil, and maintains that the squatter who has reclaimed a farm from the wilderness shall be sovereign thereof, and shall not be dispossessed.

It opposes any change in the Naturalization laws, whether by Federal or State legislation, by which there shall be any abridgment of the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from other lands. It favors a railroad from Ocean to Ocean, and

asks for a daily overland mail to connect the two sides of the continent as a preliminary step to the more perfect communication.

The party providing thus carefully for all the best and highest interests of the people; pledging itself to a pure and economical administration of the Government; called into existence by the despotic rule of an unscrupulous aristocracy, and compressed into a permanent organization by a persistent enforcement of that rule, threatening to subvert the most cherished rights of man and to defeat the end and aim of a Republican Government—this party appeals to the people from the best and loftiest motives, and has a right to reckon on suc-

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRADE.

The account which we gave on Monday of Justice Cornwall's construction of the Sunday Liquor clause of the new Metropolitan Police Act, and our suggestion that this construction might perhaps be sustained by the Courts above, call out the censure of a correspondent, who thinks the decision stupid and our observations on it calculated to encourage the Sunday liquor sellers.

We should be very sorry to do that; at the same time it is impossible to deny that the clause to which we have referred is unfortunately drawn, and that it is likely to open up a series of legal questions, of which, from past experience, it is to be expected that the liquor sellers will avail themselves, if not entirely to nullify the law, at least to stave off and embarrass its execution.

If the only charge upon which unlicensed persons who sell on Sundays can be proceeded against criminally is the charge that they are selling without a license, in contravention of the Excise ac of 1857, then the new Metropolitan Police act, contrary to what has been usually supposed, affords, so far as criminal prosecutions are concerned, no new means of suppressing the Sunday liquor trade. It is true that the Excise act of 1857, if vigorously enforced, would suffice for suppressing the unlicensed sale as well on Sundays as on other days of the week. Unfortunately, however, it has hitherto failed to accomplish either purpose, and it had been hoped that the new Metropolitan Police act might, so far as the Sunday traffic was concerned, afford a new and officient remedy.

In printing our correspondent's communication, we must not be supposed to assent to the correctness of all his statements as to the provisions of the act of 1857. At the same time we beg to suggest that we said nothing as to what might or what might not be done under that act. Our remarks were restricted entirely to the clause in the new Police act in relation to Sunday liquor selling.

The great delay in the trial of McDonald having attracted the attention of the press, the counse for the prisoner excused themselves by alleging that this delay arose not from any management of theirs, but from the neglect of the District-Attorney to file cross-interrogatories in a commission which the prisoner's counsel had taken out to examine witnesses in certain Southern cities. To this it is answered on behalf of the District-Attorney, that the object of these interrogatories was to prove "an idiosyncracy on the part of the prisoner of such a character as to render him irresponsible for the homicide" he had committed, and that it was impossible to file the necessary cross-interrogatories without more knowledge of the facts to which the interrogatories referred than was contained in those interrogatories themselves or could otherwise be had here. Hence if became necessary to send off two agents to hunt up the witnesses and make the necessary inquiries, and that the delay complained of grew out of this

By the common law still in force in most of the States, depositions are not admissible in criminal trials. All witnesses must be brought upon the stand. If this rule may work hardly in a few cases, it is evident from McDonald's case that the contrary practice opens the door to great abuses. We shall assume that in McDonald's case the interrogatories were filed in perfect good faith, and with no view to delaying the trial. But other less scrupulous counsel might resort to the same expedient merely with a view to obtain time. To examine one or two witnesses on interrogatories as to some specific fact in the case might seem unobjectionable; but to allow the sending off a comm to sixty-seven witnesses, scattered in differen cities, the object being to make out a case of insanity, seems to be carrying this indulgence